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Germany since the War of 1866.

(From la Revue des Deux Mondes, 1

We have seen the circumstances which from 1863 to 1866, prepared the triumph of the movement towards Unity. Insur mountable obstacles seemed to render it impossible, or at least very distant, and they have all vanished away. " Fata viam invenient," said Mr. von Radowitz, in one of those eloquent speeches in which he attempted to sketch a plan of the means by which Germany might be re-constituted. He would have been much astonished could be have known the means employed by his successor to arrive at the end that he wanted to reach. But would the result have been different? Sagacious observers believe that Austria was doomed to succamb under the fatal understanding that was to take place between Italy and Germany on account of their common aspirations towards Unity. If it had not been for the scruples expressed by the Prince Regent, the events that took place in 1866 would have occurred in 1859. It is not, therefore, to Fate, alone, that we must at-" 1-1y4 tribute what happened in Germany in 1866. It was impossible that the Germany of Luther, Kaut, Lessing, and Gothe should accept the lead of that Empire which had, under the crushing authority of Metternich, stifled, for more than half a century, all liberal attempts in Europesacrificing everything to ultramontane WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., pressure. It is remarkable to observe how SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, irresistibly the institutions of the old re-31) 305 Front Street, San Francisco. (an gime are falling everywhere, and how every exertion made to support them fails. He who follows the course of a river is certain to arrive at the seashore, despite any delay caused by his inexperience, but he who tries to go against the carrent, if

> steer straight, is pushed back or wrecked upon the rocks. Let us condense in a few words the two preceding chapters. The movement of Germany towards Unity has its source in the remembrances of the old German Empire, and in the common ties of language manners, and aspirations. It has been prepared by literature, poetry, and the Universities. That movement has been supported by Italy on the battle field; favored by France in the mystery of diplomatic combinations; tolerated by Russia, and welcomed by England after its success, and has at last caused the establishment of the North German Confederation, the constitution and probable future of which will be reviewed in the next chapter.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company are Berlin, and framed a Constitution, the last article is a very important one. It is the came to a man scated by the side of principles of which are very important to be known. It was finished with wonderful rapidity, for Mr. von Bismarck had said, in his peculiar, figurative style : "Germany must be on horseback on the 18th of August." She was in the desired position much before that date, although the Articles were all voted only in the beginning of April.

The German States north of the Main now form a federation whose bond is as strong as that of the Cantons of Switzerland, or of the United States of America. As in those Federal Republics, each country preserves and modifies at its will its political and civil laws, and is not subject to the central authority except in matters of common interest, justifying one supreme control, namely, the army, customs and indirect imposts, coinage, banks, weights and measures, patents and rights of authorship, commerce, the navy, mails, railways and telegraphs, penal and commercial rights, and sanitary measures. Every citizen of the Confederation enjoys in each and every State where he goes, all the rights of the natives of such State. As in the United States, the legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies-the Federal Council. (Bundesrath), representing the different States, and the Parliament, (Reichsrath), representing the whole country. The vote of these two branches is sufficient for the creation of a law. The members of the Federal Council, 43 in number, are appointed by the Governments of the different States. Prussia is far from being represented in proportion to her population, for she has but 17 for 25,000,000 of inhabitants, while the other States, with COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTItheir population of 5,000,000, dispose of an overwhelming majority of 26 votes.

The conditions of election of members to the Lower Assembly are well calculated to frighten all but the most intrepid Democrat : they are chosen by direct universal suffrage, and by secret ballot. The Parliament enjoys the rights which the tradition of free countries seems to warrant as necessary to the exercise of its functions. It votes the budget annually; can not be adjourned for more than thirty days, nor dissolved without new elections taking place within two months, and every three years it is integrally renovated. No obstacle exists to its liberty of nction. It possesses an unlimited right of address, interpellation, amendment, and even initiative, in regard to legislation. And, lastly, as an essential condition of a truly Consti-

tational system of Government, there is with ideas of absolutism, and a Parliament at its head a responsible Minister-the elected by the most democratic system

Federal Chancellor, (Bundeskanzler). The executive branch belongs to the struggle between the President of the Federal Presidency, (Bundespræsidium). United States and Congress-both elected which is granted to the Crown of Prussin. by the nation—is there not a conflict to be It is by this characteristic feature that the apprehended between two forces evidently North German Constitution differs from belonging to two different worlds? As the Federative Republics with which it long as Germany believes that the situahas so many points of resemblance, and tion of Europe is perilous, and may lead has a similarity to an united Kingdom. to war, she will be willing and ready to Not that the powers of the Presidency make all the sacrifices of men and money are exorbitant: they are, perhaps, less ex- necessary for her defense; but when, tended then those of the President of the through some celestial favor, peace is in-American Union, but it was inevitable that | sured, she will wish to apply her resources they should be attributed to the hereditary to the pursuits of industry, and the ques-Sovereign of one of the States of the tuon is whether the sovereign, who, with a Confederation, who thus becomes the single word, can send a million of soldiers suzerain of all the other princes, reduced into the field, will consent to lessen the to the condition of high vassal. It could military expenses and bend his will to the not be otherwise, if a Federative State | wishes of an assembly of Civilians armed was to be established, as Prussia insisted with nothing but their rights and their upon having the predominancy. It was eloquence. for this reason that the Parliament of Frankfort offered her the Imperial Crown.

The President, that is to say, the King of Prussia, represents the Confederation

"I no not know," says the chronicler of the Temps, "a more perfidious and wicked devil than the diable-coquille (misprint). It is he who in the printing-house slips the of Prussia, represents the Confederation wrong letter into the compositor's fingers, and makes him commit the most ridiculous, war, makes peace, signs the treaties, con-

vokes the Diet publishes the Federal laws, Not satisfied with that, he glides through and appoints special functionaries to see the door ajar, or, if needs be, through the keyhole, into the correcting room, and, that they are everywhere executed. He at the right moment, puts a mist between also selects the Federal Chancellor; is the proof and the corrector's eyes, and the Commander of the army and navy; de-disfigured word passes not to be recalled. Never, I believe, did that horrible diabletermines the composition of the corps of The army, above all, has received a

place. The duration of service is seven years in the permanent army, of which three are to be spent in the active service and four in the reserve (Landechr). Until 1871, the number of soldiers in time of peace is fixed at one per cent of the population, and the different States are bound derstand. to pay to the Federal treasury 225 thalers per head. After that time, the Federal budget and the number of soldiers will be fixed and determined by Federal legislation. The whole army wears the Prussian uniform, and is subjected to all the Prusuniform, and is subjected to all the Prus-cently that a minister from another part sian regulations. The budget of receipts of the State started to go to Oshkosh. is composed of the net products of the custom houses; of imposts on articles of when he was shocked by meeting a man custom-houses; of imposts on articles of consumption, and mails; and of moneys paid by each State in proportion to its population, until some other Federal taxes [New York of the Consumption of the Consu The North German Confederation was established by virtue of the treaty of Prague. In February, 1867, an assembly, named by direct universal suffrage, met in Berlin, and framed a Constitution, the refers to the relations between the North- the road with a sprained arm and only ern Confederation and the Southern States: "They will be regulated by treaties that will be submitted to the Parliament." The next paragraph rends as follows: "The admission of the Southern and the boys. "But" said the minister severly, "what do you said the minister severly, "what do you said the minister severly, "what do you States, or of one of them, into the Confederation, can take place by a Federal you in this state?" decision on the proposal of the Federal

remarked, as we shall hereafter see, that this is not at all the interpretation admitted in Germany.

The importance given to the regulation of material interests is one of the particular and distinctive features of the North German Constitution, and is entirely adapted to the spirit of the times. One might be led to believe that he is reading the statutes of an industrial company, rather than the fundamental pact of a political federation. Nothing is said of the rights of man, but everything relating to the consulates, custom-houses, telegraphs and railways, is analyzed to the minutest German Confederation has sprung out of the Zollverein. One would think, in secand brilliant metaphysical speculations, she descends to earth to win a high position a ladder, and all that fell through went to by devoting her energies to commerce and industry. But she may feel at rest, for lift to the men." the time spent in scientific pursuits has been useful and beneficial!

Will the new Constitution give to Gerdissensions and wars have become impos-

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that can be conceived. If we have seen a

"I no not know," says the chronicler of sometimes the most indecorous blunders. the army: appoints the Commanders-in-Chief,—those of the fortresses,—and the high officials of the mail and telegraphic for the word nutation; four times did the demon change the word nutation into nata-tion. His malice was not yet satisfied. One phrase ended thus:—"These changes Confederation is obliged to serve as a soldier, and can not put a substitute in his place. The duration of service is seven of the 'solid crust' he made a 'celestial' of the 'solid crust' he made a 'celestial' strong organization. Every citizen of the

GENERAL FUN.-In Wisconsin there is a town called Oshkosh. It is regarded by the people of that section as a "great place for fun." And if we admit that the local definition of "fun" be correct, its reone ear. He was washing the locality whence the other had been bitten suppose your wife will say when she sardonic, and putting his hand in his pock et brought forth a piece of nose, a section of scalp, with bair attached, and a piece of This final stipulation is in opposition to cheek bitten from his antagonist's face the general sense given to the 4th Article and holding them up to the minister said; of the Treaty of Prague 2 but it is to be when she sees him?" The minister silent-

> Gentleman (to boatman)-" You must I should think, get wet, do you not?" Artiess boatman—" Yes, your honor, we does, werry wet indeed; but I'm werry dry just now, yer honor, and no mistake."

WICKED WIT.-One asked a magistrate how he did so conform himself to the grave justices, his brothers, when they met. "Why, in faith," said he, "I have no way but to drink myself down to the capacity of the bench."

A FRENCH journalist writes the following geographical paragraphs: "Paris chat-ters, Munich drinks, Marsailles sings, Rome detail. It is the customs union that has prays, Lyons works, Leipzig reads, Madrid smokes, Manchester packs, Hanover sleeps, Edinburgh dreams, Constantinople bathes.

A STRANGER visiting the navy yard in ing Germany taking such a lively interest who had been engaged in the navy during in material cares, that, tired of her long the war, asked one of them if they had rea ladder, and all that fell through went to the officers—all that stuck to the steps was

LIEUT. STURM, of the Prussian army, who accompanied the English expedition in Abyssinia, has presented to King William many the internal and external security that she has been seeking with such feverish impatience? The defense of the territory has been provided for by placing of which is closed by a metal plate, formunder the command of one individual all the forces of the States, and by yielding to the hard obligation of military service, imposed upon everyone. The internal leather strap. It is entirely destitute of

Hawaiian Gazette

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The New Road Steamer.

The advantages of drawing loads on common roads by steam instead of horse power are, under certain circumstances so great, that efforts have been frequently made during the past few years to produce a good and practical traction engine for this purpose. All these attempts have been to some extent frustrated by two difficulties which, until recently, appeared almost insuperable. The difficulties consist in the facts, first, that the jar caused by a rough road is so injurious to the machinery and wheels of the engine that they require continual repair and renewal; secondly, that if this evil be counterbalanced by making the locomotive of great secondly, that if this evil be counterbalanced by making the locomotive of great size and weight the injury to the road becomes proportionably great, and an objection of a very formidable nature thus becomes established. Until the beginning of this year it seemed as though the choice must lie between carts and horses on the one hand, and the cost of constant repair of engines and roads on the other. But Mr. Thompson, a civil engineer of Edinburgh, has at last succeeded in producing an engine which, to judge from the success which has already attended some very remarkable trials of it, promises a solution of the difficulties. Mr. Thompson had been requested by some friends in the Island of Java to optain for them a road locomotive for the conveyance of sugar from some of the large estates to the port of Tournbaga.

from some of the large estates to the port of Tournbaga.

The result of his inquiries after such an engine was not satisfactory. All those which he inspected appeared to fail in the important respects of durability and non-injury to the roads. The idea then occurred to him of fitting stout india-rubber tires to the wheels of the engine, and thus to overcome the jar and injury alike to roads and locomotive. The application was but the development of a principle which Mr. Thompson has already applied to the wheels of the platform trucks at milway stations with good results. The preliminary trials of the traction engine fitted with these tires were eminently sucpreliminary trials of the traction engine litted with these tires were eminently successful. It was at once perceived that the machinery and road became by this simple device exempt from injury. The steamer, as Mr. Thompson calls it, practically runs along on a self-laid tramway of india-rabber. The Java engine was of three-horse power (nominal), but the bite of the wheels was so excellent and their smoothness and ease of mation were so great that it was ease of motion were so great that it was found possible to take some liberties with found possible to take some liberties with the engine of a very curious nature. Among other things it was made to cross a field of soft grass, to run through a field covered with loose earth to the depth of about two feet, to travel over beds of broken flint, and to drag a huge boiler, which weighed with its truck nearly thir-teen tons, up an incline of one in twelve. These feats were accomplished with the greatest ease, the locomotive appearing to float along without any symptom of dis-tress. The trials were continued for sev-eral weeks with uniform success, and in the end some other "road steamers course of construction. Two of these have recently been tried in Edinburgh and Laith, in presence of a large company of engineers and others. One of the engines is intended for carrying coals in Derbyshire over nine miles of road with inclines of one in twelve; the other is designed for the transport of coffee in Coylon. The former is of ten-horse power (nominal), weight eight tons, and has india-rabber tires fifteen inches wide and five inches thick. was built to draw weights of only fifteen tons, but the following are among its actual performances: It was run out to a colliery twelve miles from Edinburgh, drawing train of four wagons, each weighing 2 tons train of four wagons, each weighing 2 tons
15 cwt. At the colliery each wagon received a load of 514 tons of ceal, so that
the whole train (including the engine)
weighed forty tons. With this load the
steamer—looking like some luggage train
which had escaped from a station—traveled with perfect ease along a road having nclines of one in sixteen until it rea the city. There it threaded its way deftly and sarely between the streams of omnibuses, cabs, carts, etc., which form the staple of the ordinary traffic, and which were more numerous than usual in consequence of some games which were going on, and because it was a Saturday afternoon. The train sped its way satisfacto-rily over long beds of broken flints, through barriers put up for road mending, down steep streets and round sharp corners, the train of ninety feet following the engine as surely and implicitly as the tail of a serpent follows its head. In some cases the curves were so sharp and close together that the train assumed the form of a letter S. Passing from Junction into Bonnington road the angle was so acute that the train had to double back upon itself. Leith street bas a steep and crooked descent, down which the train passed with ease; and finally, the train had to pass into a very narrow lane and enter the gates of the works where it delivered its coals. The whole performance was a very conclusive one as far as the tractive powers of the en-gine and the control of the train were gine and the control of the train were concerned. There only remains to notice the remarkable way in which the indiarabler tires pass over obstacles without injuring them—without even displacing them, and without injury to themselves. Thus a potato and a carrot which were purposely laid in the path of the engine were passed over uncrushed; beds of loose flints were undisturbed; nor was an incision or permanent dent made in the tires by the sharpest stones. Professor Archer, cision or permanent dent made in the tires by the sharpest stones. Professor Archer, in a paper which he read upon the stoject before the British Association, aptly com-pares these tires to the cushioned fact of

pares these tires to the cushioned feet of an elephant or camel, and it is probable that the tires would prove scarcely more destructible. The india-rubber tires have been tried over roads slippery with frost and ice and wet with complete success.

These engines promise to present some important applications. Seeing that they not only are not destructive to roads, but even independent of them, they may probably be usefully applied for agricultural purposes. And it is scarcely necessary to point out that they may have some important military applications. A few of these engines working upon the "Col de Balaciava" might have saved many lives in the Crimean winter of 1854, and the increased weight of siege ordnance would now give to an engine of this sort an importance which it could not then have possessed.—

Pail Moll Gazette.

An artesian well, at the County Farm, near St. Louis, has reached a depth of 2,700 feet—more than half a mile.